

- Club. **47**: 1-8. Kylin, H. (1930) Lunds Univ. Årsskr. N. F. Avd. 2, **26**(6): 1-106.
 ——— (1956) Die Gattungen der Rhodophyceen. Lund. Levring, T. (1951) Arkiv. Foer Botanik **2**: 457-530. Svedelius, N. (1915) Nova Acta Reg. Soc. Sci. Upsaliensis IV, **4**: 1-55. ——— (1917) Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Ges. 35: 212-224.
 Tseng, C. K. (1941) Bull. Fan. Mem. Biol., Bot. Ser. **10**: 265-281. Taylor, Wm. R. (1960) Marine Algae of the Eastern Tropical and Subtropical Coasts of Americas. Ann. Arbor. 梅崎勇 (1961) 植研 **36**: 24-28. Weber-van Bosse, A. (1921) Siboga-Exped. Monogr. 59. b (2): 197-203. 山田幸男 (1938 a) 植研 **14**: 1-10.
 ——— (1938 b) Sci. Pap. Inst. Algol. Res., Fac. Sci., Hokkaido Univ. **2**: 1-34.

Summary

A developmental study of the female and male reproductive organs of *Liagora farinosa* Lamx. belonging to the Helminthocladiaeae, Nemalionales, Rhodophyta is dealt with. The mode of the cystocarpic formation is nearly the same as that of *Liagora vicida* (Forsk.) Ag. investigated by Kylin (1930), excepting for the developmental mode of involurce-like filaments. In the present species the filaments do not penetrate into the cystocarp as in *L. viscida*, but envelop loosely it. Asexual spores, which are here named monospores, have abundantly been found, forming single or two or three together on the top cells of the assimilatory filaments. The monospores have been found more abundantly on male plants than female. The developmental mode of the spore is also studied. So-called monosporangial discs reported by Howe (1920) and Yamada (1938 a) have not been observed in the materials used. The present plants are dioecious.

○カソコノキの語源私考 (前川文夫) Fumio MAEKAWA: Ethymological consideration for Japanese name of *Glochidion obovatum*. これの和名の語源は今のところ小川由一氏が小口郷植物誌: 60 (1960) にのべたこの木の葉形がカソコ舟に似て居ると見立ててカソコギであろうと推論した以外にはないようである。私は次のように考えたい。倭名録にもでているように唐菓子 (カラクダモノ) の一種に鶴飼 (カッコ) がある。小麦粉で作り油で揚げたもので奈良時代には知られた菓子であり、カソコともいう。それと黄ばんで多少とも表面のざらついた、しかも中空で扁平の果実とが形が似ていたからではないかと思う。